

PATIENT

Baker Cheever

SPECIES

Feline

BREED

Domestic shorthair

SEX

Female, spayed

AGE

4.5 Yrs.

WEIGHT

8.3 lbs.

INTERPRETED BY

Andrea Nicastro, DVM,
Diplomate ACVIM
(*Small Animal Internal
Medicine*)

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Dr. Wasserman

HOSPITAL NAME

Animal Wellness World

REFERRING VET

Dr. Pilkerton

INVOICE

13475

DATE

2/16/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

History: Primary complaint 2/5/26 for recheck anal glands. Full of thickened contents. Expressed under sedation that day. No masses. Bloodwork and Cystocentesis obtained while sedated THAT DAY (2/5/26). Incidental finding of increased ALT which is the primary reason for the sonogram today.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Clinically Relevant Labs: 2/5/26: ALT 144 IU/L, Urinalysis by CYSTOCENTESIS: 1.047 SG, 6.5ph, 1+protein, Blood 2+, RBC 11-20/HPF, No bacteria seen. No WBC seen.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The urinary bladder wall is normal in thickness and the mucosal surface is smooth. The bladder is distended. A small amount of suspended echogenic debris is observed within the lumen. No cystic calculi are observed. The region of the trigone and the visible portion of the proximal urethra are normal.

The left kidney is normal in size (4.08 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. The cortex is isoechoic to hyperechoic relative to the spleen. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with normal corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

The right kidney is normal in size (3.85 cm in length) with a normal shape, architecture and smooth peripheral margins. The cortex is isoechoic to hyperechoic relative to the spleen. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with normal corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, nephroliths, infarcts or hydroureter. Renal vasculature is normal.

Adrenal Glands

The left adrenal gland is normal size (0.37 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

The right adrenal gland is normal size (0.44 cm width). Normal shape and glandular echogenicity. The phrenicoabdominal vein and surrounding vasculature are normal.

Spleen

The spleen is normal in size (0.67 cm in width at the level of the hilus) with a normal capsular contour. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No focal lesions are observed. Splenic vasculature is normal.

Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal contours and structure. There is appropriate echogenicity and echotexture. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative, or regenerative pathology is evident. Vascular and biliary tracts are of normal volume with no evidence of congestion.

The gall bladder lumen is moderately distended. The wall is thin and smooth. Luminal contents are mostly anechoic. The cystic and common bile ducts are normal.

Gastrointestinal

The stomach and intestine are free of stasis and exhibit normal peristaltic activity. The gastric lumen is not distended. The gastric wall and pylorus are normal in thickness with a normal layering pattern. The pyloric outflow tract is patent. The small intestinal lumen is not dilated. The small intestinal wall is normal.



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to mildly thickened (up to 0.31 cm). There is disruption in the normal 1:3 muscularis: mucosal ratio. Discreet masses are not identified. The ileocecal colic junction and colonic wall are normal. No obstructive disease is noted.

Pancreas

The left limb is visible with normal peripheral contours. The parenchyma is slightly hypoechoic relative to surrounding omental fat. No focal lesions are observed. The pancreatic duct is not overtly dilated.

Lymph nodes

The abdominal lymph nodes are normal/not visible.

Free Abdomen

There is questionable trace ascites.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- An obvious cause for the elevated liver enzymes is not identified in the study. However, a microscopic hepatopathy (i.e., bacterial cholangiohepatitis, lymphoplasmacytic hepatitis, hepatic lipidosis, infiltrative neoplasia (less likely) should be considered.
- The small intestinal wall changes could be consistent with inflammatory bowel disease or may be a normal variant for this patient. Correlation with the patient's long term clinical history is recommended.
- The pancreatic changes may be a normal variant for this patient or could be consistent with mild, chronic pancreatitis. Correlation with clinical findings is recommended.
- Equivocal trace ascites

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

- For further evaluation of the elevated ALT, the following can be considered:
 1. Pre and post-prandial serum bile acids
 2. Hepatic tissue sampling (i.e., aspirates or biopsies). Aerobic and anaerobic bile cultures would also be beneficial.
 3. If a conservative approach is desired, consider empirical treatment for bacterial cholangiohepatitis (amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, Denamarin). If no improvement in the liver values is seen within 7-10 days of initiating therapy, antibiotics should be discontinued, and hepatic tissue sampling reconsidered. If liver values improve, continue therapy for at least 3-4 weeks and 1 week beyond normalization of the liver values.
 4. If hepatic tissue sampling and antibiotic therapy are not pursued at this time, consider rechecking liver values in 4-6 weeks.
- Also consider a GI panel including serum cobalamin, folate, TLI and PLI to assess for concurrent maldigestion/malabsorption and pancreatic disease.



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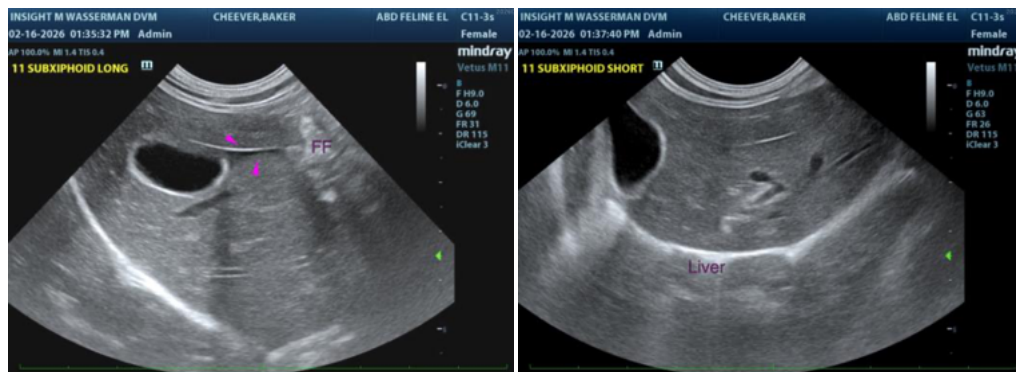
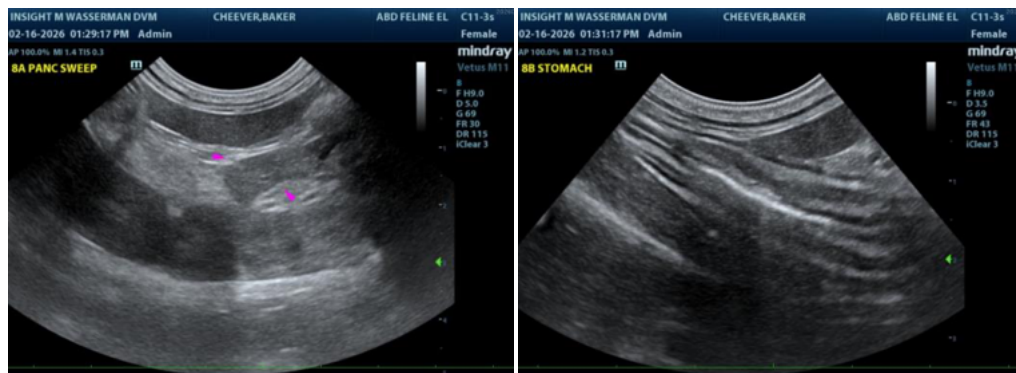
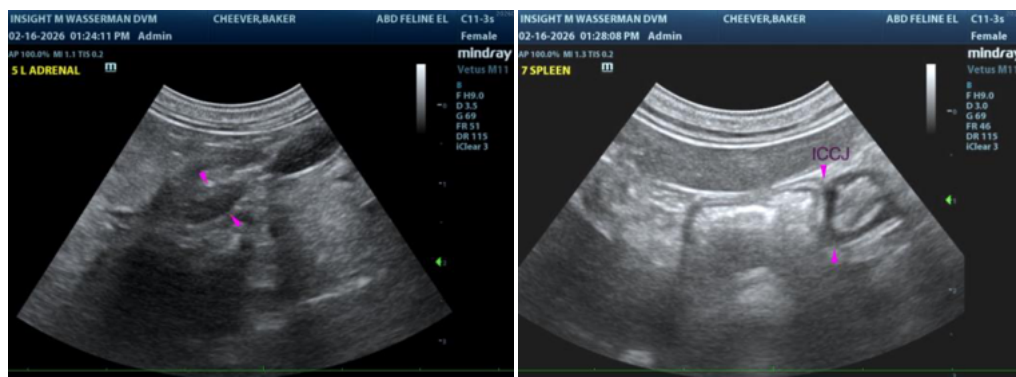
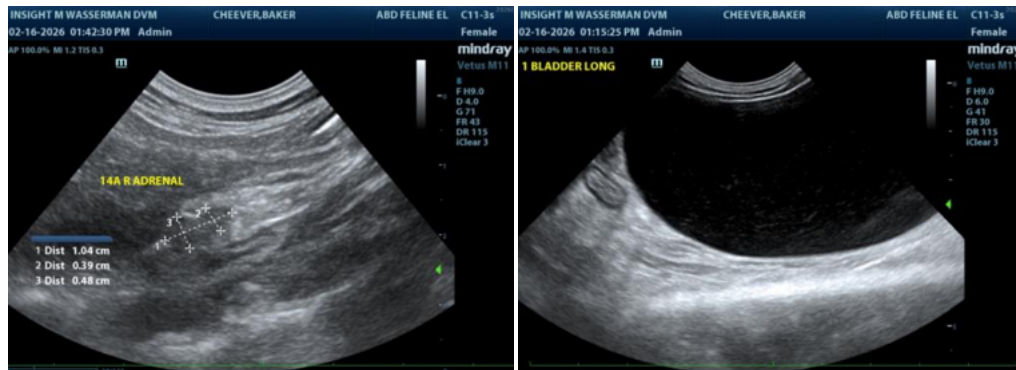
Dr. Pilkerton

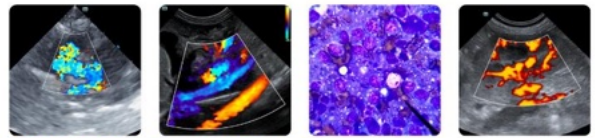
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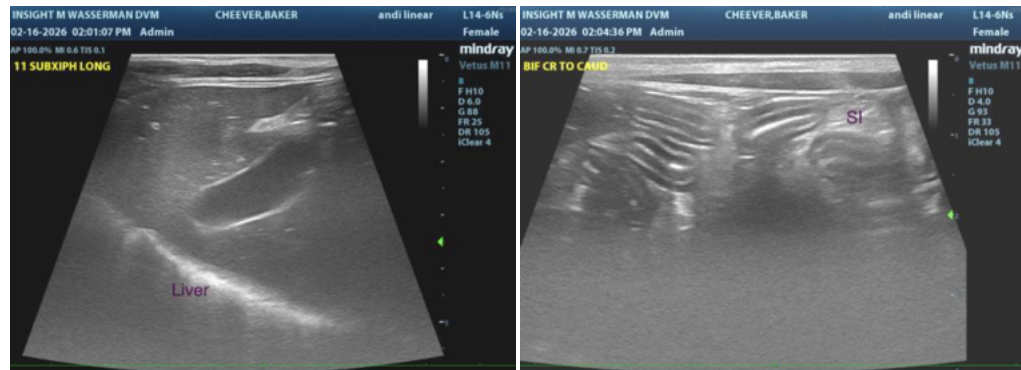
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance please contact me.

Andrea Nicastro, MPH, DVM, Diplomate DACVIM (Small Animal Internal Medicine)
info@SonoPath.com